THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

TERMS:

TERMS:

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of cight lars it taken term shorter period than one year. For the Semi-ecky, five dollars per annum and three dollars for six months, payer and wance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; and wance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; and have per annum at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and stable Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of a single lotter is scarce being paid by the criters. The postage of a single lotter is scarce of any account to the witer. It is the accommission of postage, in extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For ten lines or less, first in sen, first cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five contsected once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty set and a half cents.

Engal advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in a proportion for advertisements of a greater longth—except the deposition for a distance from the lines, or less, first insertion for each continuance 50 cents.

for each continuance by accompanied with the advance pay

nces, to insure execution. actory references, to insure execution. It Oblituaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are stiched. Every measure, that has been taken to proved heretofor mayarling. We may sist, in such a case, upon the communications being certi-

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

FORMATION having been received by the Executive, that a certain John Owens, late a prisoner in the Jail of Harrison county, under indicinent for areon, committed in the town of Clarksburg, a bis escape from said Jail, on the night of the 24th inst, and is going at large; I do therefore hereby offer a reward of one hundled to any person or persons who shall arrest the said John as, and deliver him into the Jail of Harrison county; and I do over require all officers of this Commonwealth, civil and militaring requires the people generally, to use their best exertions to use the arrest of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the arrest of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the arrest of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the arrest of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said of the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said Owens, that he may be brought to justice the said Owens. er my hand as Governor, and under the Lesser Seal of

permonwenth, at Richmond, this 20th day of March vear 1852. JOS JOHNSON. is about 5 feet 6inches high, and about 19 years o is dark hair and eyes, thick lips, and rather fair skin minert mole on the right jaw, probably an inch from a tailor by trade, and can paint and draw roughl

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

It is an alternated by the large Foundry, erected by the latter having removed to the large Foundry, erected by the latter out with machinery of the latter and most tyle, is, in addition to the manufacture of Tobacco Flatter, prepared to receive orders for Sationary Steam Enco Presses of every description, and all kinds of iron and ares. He fledges himself to execute faithfully and with alwork entrusted to him, and respectfully solicits a call most and the public generally. PHILIP RAHM, ads and the public generally. PHILIP RAHM,
Catey between Pearl and 15th streetsst cash prices paid for old cast from, brass and copper. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Belmont estate, in November last, a Negro Waman named VIRGINIA. She is about twenty-two years rainer below the medium statue, of a dark ginger bread color, mouth, with considerable space between the upper front teeth, squite a good looking and intelligent Negro. I will pay the teward of twenty foliars for her apprehension and delivery if caught out of the county of King William, or fifteen deliaben in said county and delivered to the subscriber.

WM. M. TURNER, Guardian for Virginia Croxten.

2 William, Feb. 13, 1832—c2m. . William, Feb. 13, 1852-c2m

OAK GROVE ACADEMY,
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.
BUC and terminate on the 13th of November following. ise of instruction embraces the ordinary English branches the first branches of Mathematics. tiber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to ctfully solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges nins will be spared in the moral and mental culture

pass entrusted to his care.

EAMS — For Board and Tuition per session of ten months. \$100

divess

C. Zi-ctf Gravel Hill Post Office.

Bec. 21-ctf Gravel Hill Post Office.

JOHN M. LATHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

DRACTICES in the several Courts of the District of Columbia.
Any business pertinent to his profession, which may be entrusted by his care, will meet with prompt attention.

Messra. Selden, Withers & Co.,
Gen. Jayns I. Maries, Esq.

Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.

to sell my farm, Allay Hill of 200 acres,) and location ding the practice of over one hundred lamilies—many o playe holders—itsuated in Amherst county, Va., 9 miles Any Farmer (or Physician desiring to unite againe.) with a capital of from \$3000 to \$4000, car great advantage, by making immediate applica for further particulars, to the subscriber, at Tobacco

ROY B. SCOTT.

THE VIRGIAIA INVENTION.
CARTER'S ABDOMINAL AND PERINEAL SUP-ER for the relief and cure of Prelapsus Uteri, is now of public. It has been in use for the last five years and has by some of the most eminent Physicians, and has proved the most valuable i struments of the kind now extant. CEB-Francis H. Stribling, M. D. Staunton, Va; Prof. D., St. Louis, Mo; Robt. H. Sears, M. D., J. T. Foley, I. Sattle, W. A. Deatherage, Flint Hill, Rappahannock J. Jackson, M. D., Woodstock, Va; J. L. Hough, M. D., v. M. D. W. shington, Rappahannock, Co., Va; John H. W shington, Rappahannock, Co., Va.; John H. Keyser, Luray Page Co.; Wm. S. Alsop, M. r. Sanders, Occoquan, Prince William, Co., Va.; D., Front Royal, Va.

e. va.; Dr. Sanciers, vectorian Frince with an acceptance of the Arthur Agents, Richmond, Va. ADIE & GRAY Agents, Richmond, Va. wher (agent for the Patentee) will sell the right of any to meorporated city or town that has not been sold, are priid, Slate Mills, Rappahannock County, Virginia. R. S. POWELL.

chrated Race lione will againstand the ensu-sing at my Stable at Fairfield Course, the mencing the lat of March, and ending the lat If will serve Marcs at \$25, discharged by) within the season. \$40 to insure a mare will her to forfeit the insurance. One dollar to the but no responsibility will be incurred for accident PERFORMANCES

erformances of Pally-lio are so well known through a scarcely to need recital. Out of fourteen race the three last were Jockey Club, made in fine time any as scarcely to need rectal. One of and the time and the three last were Jockey Citib, made in fine time, and the three last were Jockey Citib, made in fine time, and the three last was pronounced by the New York Spirit of the latious, was pronounced by the New York Spirit of the histories by the Turi Register, "to be the best race ever mea." His competitors were Free Trade and Bostons, seet mags then on the Turif. Four heats in all were rundered the two first was better by half a second than was by Bostone Freshion over the same Course. Free Trade winter to 7.31 k, Tully-Ho the second in 7.43 K; Bostone 1.52, and Taily Ho the bouthin S.103.

SIZE AND APPEARNOUS.

SIZE A

PEDIGRES.

O was got by Boston out of a Tom Tough mare; her dam by s.g. d by Spread Engle, gg. d. by King Herod, ggg. d. by Basece, a senuine Arabian; ggg. d. by the first imported to gg. d. by the imported borse Vampire, out of Col. Carter Kity Fisher. It is confidently believed that so horse in the imboact of a purer pedigree.

JAMES TALLEY.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

ed to the half of Fluvanna County, on the 5th day of
tast, a NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age; about
tes high, dark complexion; has a small scar on each
to was hired to some one near Lynchburg, by Wil
Ritimond. The owner is requested to come forty and take him away, or he will be dealt with ac-

E. A. TERRELL, Jailor F. C.

AMILTON & HENDREE, CONSELLORS AT LAW AND GENE-SAL LAND AGENTS, will attend promptly to all professional less to the Circuit and Suprems Courts of the State, and in trusted to their management Address, (post paid, ras. Jan. 10-cwly

day March 6, 1852:

n, Thomas V. Robinsen, and Andrew Ronald Robinsor, named being infants under the age of twenty one years Roberts, their guardian ad litim nasigned to defend ther Defendants: rust by the defendants. William Murray Robinson and Sais wife, to the plaintiff as Trustee, and an investment of the six per cent stock of the State of Virginia; and it appearsatisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Mur-

Description of the Court that the defendant, William Mur-dinson, is a non-resident of this Commonwealth, it is ordered said defendant benotified o appear before this Court on the for the next June term, and do what is necessary to protect his sin this suit. A copy—Teste: P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IRGINIA .- At a Circuit Court of Chancery for the County of Henrico, held at the State Court House, in the City of Rich-

Howarth, Curator of the estate of William Atkin, deceased, in Howarth, Curator of the estate of William Akin, deceased, inder Hill and Sotemon A. Marsh.

Defendanta, the government of the Court do the adjudge, order excretibations of the Commissioners of this Court do take an act of the transactions of the defendant, John Howarth, as Cutto the estate of William Atkin, deceased, showing what having any, whether of principal or interest, is due from the said with to the raid estate, and make report thereof to the Court, to the with any metters specially stated deemed pertinent by himst which may be required by any of the parties to be so stated."

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. ? RICEMOND, MARKE 18, 1852.

Parties interested in the foregoing decree are hereby notified at my office in the city of Richmonl, on the 28th day of heal, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the syldence necessary to onato perform the duties required by said decree.
th 21-u4w VM. F. DAVIS, Comm'r.

IRGINIA .- At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit ewis M. Warner & Co.,

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1852.

THE WHIGS OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Ward of Kentucky, in their express or implied belief of tion. declaring that, in order to secure the support of Southern firms this: Whigs, Gen. Scott must come out with a direct and public "I now repeat," says Mr. Stanley, "that Mr. Fillmone Compromise a test, and we shall see how the Whig State Clay. Convention will meet the issue, in asserting that none but an openly pledged friend of all parts of the Compromise can receive the support of the Whigs of Virginia -We know, from the various meetings throughout the State, that Mr. Fillmore is the decided favorite of the Whigs nated in his present position. All our past political history of Virginia, we believe that they will so declare on Wednes, of Virginia-we believe that they will so declare on Wednesday next-but we are curious to know, if, in the present great doubt as to Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and the swelling prospects of the prominent Whig "military chieftain," the Virginia Whigs, in Convention assembled, will have the firmness to put their foot down on the compromise platform, and give warning to the Seward and Stanly Whigs that, unless Gen. Scott shall come out openly for all the Compromise measures, his nomination will be disregarded by the

Whig party at the South will be dissolved. effect, and to watch the consistency of our opponents who,
Pharisaically upright in their own self-complacency, fastidia most formidable candidate for the Presidency. The eleously criticize the actions of our own party.

Whigs of the South, and, in the language of Mr. Cabell, the

Previous to the recent Scott demonstration of Messrs. Stanly and Ward, the following letter, from an intelligent Whig correspondent, appeared in the Bultimore Patriot: ing a Cabinet of the men, who are using his military reputa-tion to degrado a Webster, a Clay, a Filimore, and to reverse

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1852. WARHINGTON, April 4, 1852.

The position of General Scott, as a competitor for the Whig nomination, is precarious. He is evidently between two fires. While he is facing his old opponents, the Democrats, the Southern Whigs are firing in the rear. Last week I alluded to the remarkable speech of Mr. Williams, of Tenn studed to the remarkons special of Mr. Annual of Penessee, an old-fashioned Whig and a devoted and uncompromising friend of the Compromise, Since then, Mr. Cabell, a talented Whig member of the House from Florida, has published a letter, summoning the General to surrender to the friends of the Compromise, and reiterating the arguments of Mr Williams. Like the Whig from Tennessee, the Whig from Florida insists that General Scott must come out flatfooted, or he will lose all the Whig votes from the South. He goes further and says, that his nomination under existing circumstances will be the signal for the dismemberment of the Southern Whig party. This is an important demonstration What is to be done? I have revolved this matter in my mind, and come to the conclusion, that one of two things must soon occur. Either General Scott must come out with a decisive letter, in favor of the Compromise, or be driven from the course. But this is merely my individual opinion, and I may be mistaken. But can the Whig party safely

long havered over him and his fortunes. Here is the rub. sunde.
What is he to do under these circumstances? The Freewhits not do there these circumstates. The Files soil Whigs make a prudential appeal to the Whig party in this wise. Wishing to kill off Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, they

the people at large, throughout the country, and that all though Mr. Fillmore has generally answered the expectations of the country, he has gone too far in favor of the compromise generally, but in particular, that he is so unpop-sions of condemnation. I cannot complain. If I believed ular in New York, that he cannot carry his own State, and a great and gross wrong to be designed my constituents, I that without New York, the election is lost to the Whigs. I should not withhold the expression of a strong resentment. But if I can demonstrate that the exemption of agricultural

mand pledges of Gen. Scott. Mr. Ward contended that the best hope of Whig success, in the Presidential canvass, is disabuse the West as to the extent of their interest in the exwith Gen. Scott-adding that "The effort to elect Fillmore, emption of agricultural productions-and I maintain it is with Gen. Scott—adding that "The effort to elect Fillmore, is too desperate for any rational man to undertake." This speech is highly lauded by the Seward Scott organs, and among them by the champion of Free-soil Ex-Governor Johnston. Property and capital autst, therefore, furnish the subjects and criterion of exemptions. Taxation is not measured by individuals or population. Exemptions, therefore, ston, of Pennsylvania, "Independent," in the Philadelphia American, who says that Mr. Ward

American, who says that Mr. Ward

"Took the wind completely ont of Mr. Williams' sails, which were left flapping against the mast, waiting for some political Æolus to come along with a fresh supply of atmospheric inflation. [Mr. Williams here referred to is "Old Kit," of Tennesece, who made a strong Fillmore, anti-Scott Expecth.] Mr. Ward did not flinch at any point or fail in any luty. He marched square up to the mark and broke the bubble, right in the face and eyes of the enterprising little given which manufacture it as they do thunder and lights. cilique which manufacture it as they do thunder and light-ning behind the scenes. The humbug has exploded, and like the Irishman's gun, is more likely to injure the sportsman than the game. There are members from Tennessee, Ken-tucky and other Southern States, who are likewise prepared to show their hands whenever the occasion may occur, and to tell the eeff appointed managers, who have so compla-cently undertaken to dictate terms to the Whig party that they may be apt to find themselves in the condition of the Mexilique which manufacture it as they do thunder and light- the East was, 33,655,853 bushels; which may give the measmay be apt to find themselves in the condition of the Mextcan army—with more officers than soldiers. And conspicuous among these tried and faithful Whigs of the South,
stands one who, in good and evil report, in sunshine and in
storm, in adversity as in prosperity, has been the same noble,
large-hearted, liberal-minded patriot. I mean Willie P.
Mangum, of North Carolina—a name endeared to the Whigs
of the whole Union?

complained of the writer's representing him as being in the same category with Messrs. Cabell and Kit Williams, in cls! But it has been shown, the actual exemption of the their opposition to Gen. Scott,—and the correspondent de-fends himself in the letter which will be found below. We sk the attention of Southern Whigs to the statement of this clausers of account of the hardship of Agricultural exemptions! Northern friend of Mr. Fillmore. He declares that there is no proof that Gen. Scott, if elected President, would exert and should be charged against the East, I will give to the his power to maintain the Fugitive Slave Law, -on the contrary, Seward and his Abolition friends all the while in 1850, was estimated in the census tables at 56,516,492 claim that he would not. This Whig further shows that the election of Gen. Scott, as he stands, would be to "re-open the whole slavery excitement, especially the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law." We are curious to know if the Virginia Whig State Convention will play into the hands of Seward & Co., by giving an idle laudation to Mr. Fillmore, and at the same time, in not demanding an open committal from Gen. Scott, virtually endorsing another "mum candidate" who cannot "stand the tainted air of Abolitionism." We shall watch and we shall see.

The Whig correspondent of the New York Express, in reply to Mr. Stanley, sets forth the following "facts":

I. No Whig South supports, or can support General Scot Mr. Stanley affirms this-and affirms Gen. Scott is in faor of this "finality" upon the ground that he helped to carthem by reasoning with certain members of Congress, &c., xerring his personal influence &c., &c.

Now this is, I perceive, true in part—and yet it is not true

Gen. Scott, no doubt, as Mr. Cabell says, was in favor of the four acts distinctly known as the Camproise bille, viz:

1. Admission of California 2 Organization of New Mexico. . Ten Million Texas Bill. 4. Organization of Utah.

But, there is no proof that he aided in the passage of, or acquiesced in the passage of the two repealable Biller

1. The Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Co-

In the passage of these Bills, the one the offset of the other, he had no hand—and there is no proof, that he would exert the power of his Administration, if elected, to maintain them as a part of the Compromise Measures. On the one the one of the control that he would them as a part of the Compromise Measures. On the one the one of the control that the world on the one of the compromise Measures. On the one of the control that the world on the control that the world of the control that the world on the wo 24 The Fugitive Slave Bills. Gentry, Williams, Cabell, and others demanded, that the Gentry, Williams, Cabell, and others demanded, that they would maintain these six measures of the Compromise, that Gen. Scott himself should do so, if nominated. I think I am not wrong in this position. This is the ground think I am not wrong in this position. This is the ground of "Kit Williams." If I misapprehend Mr. Stanley I hope of "Kit Williams." I

defendant is not a resident of this State, on motion of the by Wamer T. Jones, their attorney, it is ordered, that the front one must after describing one mount after describing on the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the published one a week, for four successive weeks, in the out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of the court House of the court of the west. If you fail as second and will be our appreciation of those paper guarantees, will be our the country of the will have defuded the East into a false and faul security. It is thus shown, that a tax assessed on each item of the total false and faul security. It is thus shown, that a tax assessed on each item of the west. If you fail as second and wil

tory, shows us that a Southern slave holding Whig Presi-

Having referred to these facts, and these feelings, I wrote the correctness of Gen. Scott's position on the slavery ques-tion, or the lead of the Petersburg Intelligencer, the Fre-go into a National Convention and vote for him as his dericksburg News, and the Richmond Republican, and choice there, I did not say, not at home, afterwards, if there Messrs. Cabell of Florida, and Marshall of Kentucky, in White Standard, but would not select him there as the Whig Standard Bearer; am I not right? Mr. Stanley con-

Whigs, Gen. Scott must come out with a cirect and public pledge, prior to the nomination, to all the measures of the Carolina: that I believe they would support him, if nominated, with a smuch enthusiasm as they ever supported Mr.

All the Southern States, in one solid column, will come into Convention with this preference, this first choice,—and this, as I said, in my letter of the 24, will settle the question. The North will divide, and the South will present a united front; for Scott, I repeat then again, cannot be nominust be right. The issue is not,—whether the whigs of North Carolina will support Gen. Scott, if nominated—but I do not wish to be understood as taking any ground against Gen. Scott, or his nomination. As your correspondent here, it is my duty to present your readers with facts. and to draw fair inferences. It has been clear to my mind for some time, that Gen. Scott stands in a position now, in which it his nomination be made it must be a mere section-Whig party at the South will be dissolved.

In order to refresh the memories of our Whig friends about to convene and to deliberate upon these important matters, we deem it proper to lay before them a few materials, all drawn from well established Whig armories. In such matters, the Democrats have not a word of advice to give—they leave this interesting quarrel to the Whigs themselves. Their only province is to supply Whig developments, to witness their letters the supply whigh developments are supply whigh developments. The such matters are matters, the letters are supply whigh developments, to witness their letters are supply whigh developments. The such matters are matters, the supply whigh developments, to witness their letters are supply whigh the supply which is the supply whigh the supply whigh the supply whigh the supply which is the supply whigh the supply whigh the supply which is electora! Colleges as Van Buren did-with perhaps Vermont ments of popularity are vast in him; but no popularity, no military glory, no historic renown can stand the tainted air of Abeltionism. The proud oak perishes even in miasma. To close Gen. Scott is possible, probable even—but to elect him, with the obligation of mak-

> AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL. We have received a pamphlet-copy of the fine speech of Willoughby Newton, Esq., before the Virginia State Agricultural Society and published by the Society. It is handsomely printed by Mr. P. D. Bernard of the "Southern Planter," whose April No., filled with excellent matter, including F. G. Ruffin's able uddress, is now before us, just

their principles of Government is utterly

SPEECH OF MR. GOODE OF MECKLENBURG, ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the committee on the proaching close of this protracted debate. I do not propose to detain you more than a few moments. Indeed, content as I am with the discussion as it has been conducted by my a decisive letter, in favor of the Compromise, or be driven from the course. But this is merely my individual opinion, and I may be mistaken. But can the Whig party safety the Southern Whigs? Messrs. Williams and Cabell undertake to speak for all the Southern Whigs States. Judge ye, without taking my word.

In the mean time if he should come out with a declaration adhering to the compromise as a finality—and nothing short the mean time if he should represent the southern Whigs,—he might scare of the first may be the southern Whigs,—he might scare of the controversy. I enter not the amphithe-of this would satisfy the Southern Whigs,—he might scare of the controversy. I enter not the amphithe-of this would satisfy the Southern Whigs,—he might scare of the controversy. I enter not the amphithe-of this would satisfy the Southern Whigs,—he might scare of the controversy and the property contained this clause: "The Leavent the from property. The Leavent the from property and a tax on salaries, but no tax shall be levied on incomes derived they can only make their lands valuable they can only make their lands valuable they can only make their satisfy the policy of this bill. I have a wish that this policy may be sustained by the vote of the West. Sir, I appear not before adhering to the compromise as a finality—and nothing short them in a spirit of controversy. I enter not the amphithe-of this would satisfy the Southern Whigs,—he might scare of the controversy. I enter not the amphithe-of the Legislative committee; and it was not underton the question to be taken now; and if I do not yield to this disposition, it is better from property.

The Legislative report contained this clause: "The Legislative continued this clause: "The Legislative report contained this clause: "The Legislative r

The proposition to exempt live stock from taxes is urged by gentlemen from the West, as a measure of justice to their constituents, as an equivalent for the exemption of agriculthat Mr. Webster has never had much popularity among tural productions, which they regard as an advantage to the Subsequently, Gen. Scott's approval of all the Compromise measures has been endorsed by Mr. Stanly and by Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, the latter of whom said that neither Harrison nor Taylor put themselves upon record, and that it was highly improper (for Whig success, of course!) to design the standard of the success of the

should not be measured by individuals or population. Agricultural productions are obviously the result of capital; and

nay be apt to find themselves in the condition of the Mexi- be satisfactory to the West, even if these were the only elewhich, added to \$195,000,000 in land, gives an aggregate of \$278,000,000 Easiero capital, enjoying an exemption of \$33,000,000 bushels of cereal grains. The slaves of the West are estimated at the aggregate value of \$119,000,000, which added to the \$119,000,000 in land, furnishes an aggregate capital of \$133,000,000, which, according to the proportion.

If it be objected that tobacco is a large Eastern product, pounds. I concede that to have been a short crop, and will give to the Western argument the full benefit of an average crop. In 1840 it was estimated to exceed 73,000,000 nounds. On a careful examination of the best evidence within my reach, I estimate the average tobacco crop of Virginia, for oaten, of ten years, at about 48 000 hogsheads, of 1400 pounds each, of the average value of 70 per hogshead, making an aggregate of \$3,360,000. If we imagine this sum to be converted into cereal grain, it could not be estimated at more than 7,000,000 bushels. Add this to the Eastern exemption of \$33,000,000, and we have a total Eastern exemption of 40,000,000 bushels. Now, if \$275,000,000 Eastern capital enjoy an exemption of 40,000,000 bushels, the same propor-tion will give to the \$138,000,000 Western capital an exemp-tion less than 20,000,000 bushels, or about 4,500,000 bushels less than their actual exemption! Thus it is shown, that the West enjoys a greater advantage than the East, fro exemption of agricultural productions, which is made the foundation of their argument in favor of the exemption of

ine between the East and West?

Mr. Goode-1t is obvious from the statistics adduced, that locate that line on the top of the Blue Ridge. It is equally obvious, from the interrogatory of the gentleman, that he does not recognise the Blue Ridge as the true dividing line between the East and West. That keen, angacious and con-siderate gentleman, espies a diversity of interest on this ques-

amine into the policy of exempting live stock from taxation, thereby creating the necessity of throwing an increased tax

dent had such a Cabinet,—that not a Northern Whig, could get office, until he first became hostile to his Southern Whig countrymen, or was understood to acquiesce in that hostility. A Cabinet acting upon such a principle, no matter who becomes a President, is a national calamity. It is not Gen.

Scott that is feared, therefore, even by such Southern Whigs.

I have never maintained that there is in the constitution.

In the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits to the principle and gractice of double tax on merchants and advances in which this debt originated; perchapted of the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits there is no double tax on merchants and advances in which this debt originated; perchapted of the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double tax on merchants and advances in which this debt originated; perchapted in prohibits and advances in which this debt originated; perchapted in prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double tax on merchants and advances in which this debt originated; perchapted in prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and gractice of double taxes. It prohibits the principle and g

license so taxed is issued."

The spirit of the constitution is here revealed in opposition to the process and practice of double taxes. Where it is allowed to tax a hence, and the tax is actually assessed, the constitution fields expressly that another or different tax shall be levied on the capital employed in the business which is licensed. That would be, to tax the subject and theissue, a double tax, prohibited by the clause.

Where a tax is levied on an income, no other or different tax shall be levied on the property from which such income is derived. That would be, to tax the subject and the issue, a double tax, prohibited by the clause. Salaries being a compensation for personal services, the provisions of the clause could not be extended to them; but the spirit of the consti-

exposed to the fleecing process? Is the farmer to be singled out as the solitary victim to be sacrificed to the dark divinity of taxes? I finist that by fair and just analogy, agricultural as the solitary victim to be sacrificed to the dark divinity of taxes? I finist that by fair and just analogy, agricultural as properly advalorem, shall not be again taxed in its issue, which is agricultural productions morely because it exists to fine the vegetable kingdom, furnished with organs and with its agricultural productions morely because it exists to from the vegetable kingdom. which is vericultural productions, merely because it exists in a form to be reached by the ad valorem principle, though it be admitted that it could not be taxed as income. Tielding to the force of these obvious truths, the expe-

The claim for constitutional exception for agricultural productions might be rested on these analogies, but I propose to prosecute the investigation somewhat farther. It is being thus made subjects of taxation, they would be necessarily assessed with taxes unless made the subjects of spe cial exemption under the clause which provides that "taxable property (other than slaves) may be exempted from tax-ation by the vote of a majority of the whole number bly," and if these were the only chauses affecting the sub-ject, perhaps their position might be regarded as unassaila-

ferable only to receipts of money derived from some business or occupation; and that, by consequence, the clause has no application to the question of inxing agricultural productions. Whatever may be decided to be the true import of the term interest of the Consequence, it was certainly fittened by some members of the Consequence to agricultural productions, because, in the vention to refer to agricultural productions, because, in the

to be synonimous with the clause on the same subject which had been previously stricken from the report, and it was adopted by general consent, and without examination. If propriated to uses other than grazing, or the feeding of live it had been adopted in the words of that clause, with which stock. But if the position were true, it would not follow it was supposed to be synonimous, it would be clear that the cattle of the West, bear to their agriculture, the reland and labor which produced them.

Before the control of the Control

Bifore the clause was inserted, legalising a tax on income, no mode of taxing was allowed by the constitution, except on the ad valeten principle; and all property was subjected to its hard operation, unless exempted by constitutional manifestates in mathematics. incomes, salaries and licenses. It was a cumulative clause, investigating the Legislature with augmented power—au-thorizing the exercise of a discretion in the application of

vided, that if the Legislature elect to tax the source or sub- on it ali, I pay another heavy tax. ect ad valorem, any tax levied on the income, issuing or springing from that source or subject, stands remitted by the spirit of the clause. But may not agricultural productions be regarded and

reated as facone, according to the most rigid rules of philo-ogical criticism? Income, it is true, has a meaning—referatory. The green herbage springs, vegetates and duxuitates, ogical criticism? Income, it is true, has a meaning—refera-tor recents—but revenue is not necessarily composed of on the margin of the limped rivulet. It spreads out over the the precious metals, nor of credits which represent the pre-cious metals. On the contrary, we learn from history that velvet green the beautiful summits which rest in the skies.

enue is the income of a State. Agricultural produc-tions are the produce of the farm, and, therefore, the in-come of the farmer. If they be not his income, it would be difficult to point to his income. But the Continue. be difficult to point to his income. But the Constitution ports his products to the barns, prepares them for sale, and provides that if we tax intume, we shall not tax the property which produces it: does it not follow, that if we tax agriculteral productions, we shall not tax the farm which product them; and, by fair analogy, that when we have taxed a farm as capital or property, we shall not tax the productions, which are the income derived from that capital or property?

Whatever may be our impressions as to the strength of Whatever may be our impressions as to the strength of his just contribution to support the government of his owr the constitutional objection, it seems impossible to resist creation, protecting him in the enjoyment of the highest adthe force of the argument founded on the injustice of double taxes, and it has been irresistibly demonstrated, that to tax the farm and the crop, is nothing less than a double tax.—

This has been demonstrated by my triends, logically and place and perform the function occupied and performed by philosophically. It is with diffidence I venture to present our labor and terms. We pay a tax on our labor and team the argument in one more additional phase.

The cost of agricultural productions is composed of three

capital invested in provisons, teams and implements of husbandry, which political economists denominate stock. The agriculturalist in this country usually combines in his own person, three separate and distinct characters: the landlord laborer and farmer. In countries where population is taborer and farmer. In countries where population is dense and capital redundant, the division of labor and distinctness, of occupation render these distinctions of char-acter marked and obvious. The counterpart of these cir-cumstances in this country is calculated to obscure these disfinctions; and we are accumstomed to pass their unob-served, because the characters are usually blended in the same person; but the distinctions are not the less well foun-ded, and the agriculturalist is usually a landlord, the owner of the labor applied to the land, and the tenant or lessee of lands to farm-let farnishing stock essential to tillage. To business. It is clear, then, that one part of the products of the remission of the cattle-tax—the only tax which even his farm consists of rent, another part of the wages of labor, and the third of the profits of stock. The rent is the But it cannot be shown that the cattle-tax will have a section to the cattle-tax.

The assessor levies a tax on the laborer; that is one tax. He relies on his wages to pay it. If these wages be assessed with a tax, it is a second and double tax. wages consist of part of the products of the farm, and if they be assessed it will be a second or double tax.

The labor on our farms is usually performed by slaves,

second and double tax. If the firmer own the slave, he relies on the products of

slave be assessed that is one tax; if the interest on the capi-

nance. And I think I have shown that the West will eggy: But the spirit of the Constitution is shown to be hostile; co-operation on the part of the West I It is legitimate to re an advantage from the exemption equal to that to be enjoy: to the principle and practice of double taxes. It prohibits vert to the circumstances in which this debt originated; per

just analogies.

The 25 in clause of the 4th article, provides that:

"The General Assembly may key a tax on incomes, collaries and licenses; but no tax shall be levided on property from which any income so taxed is derived, or on the capital invegted in the trade or incomes in respect to which the license so taxed is issued."

The spirit of the constitution is the constant to refer it to of double taxes.

Epiculural productions should be exempted from taxes, because they are the necessaries of life. To tax necessaries adds to the cost of all the products of labor, by increasing tax occurrences in the wages, necessarily entering into the cost of all the products of his labor.

Our adversaries admit the products of the agricultural examples.

pensation for personal services, the provisions of the clause said and force to stimulate the soil to increased production, could not be extended to them; but the spirit of the constitution is clearly evinced against the process and practice of family as food; contributing to our pleasures by their beauty double taxes. The capital of the merchant is protected and fuguance, their time and odors; but without the powagainst it—it cannot be taxed on license, and, ad valorem as a crof locomotion or volition, the simplest force of material oragainst it—if cannot be taxed on license, and, ad valorem as property. Funded capital, invested in public or private set and state of continuous of the vegetable kingdom,—curities, cannot be taxed on its income and then taxed ad valorem as property. Each would be a double tax, and stands condemaed and prohibited by the constitution. Shall it be long, having the power of locomotion, endowed with instinct, assumed that agricultural capital alone was designed to be rom the vegetable kingdom-they are the natural encurice,

rienced debaters from the West, seek to make avail of the subtle doctrine of assimilation, and assert that the cattle of he West bear to their agriculture, the relation which is borne to Eastern agriculture by tobacco and the cereal rains, because they cannot convert into money the products ral productions being properly are made subjects of laxation trains, because they cannot convert into money the products by the clause which declares that "all property, other than of their farms without first feeding them to live stock. If vide the means for the sinking fand, whilst the West are implicitly in the requirements of the Constitution, and property, other farms without first feeding them to live stock. If vide the means for the sinking fand, whilst the West are impaired to the product of the comply with the requirements of the Constitution, and properly are made subjects of laxation trains, because they cannot convert into money the products comply with the requirements of the Constitution, and properly are made subjects of laxation to the constitution of the constitution and properly with the requirements of the Constitution, and properly with the requirements of the Constitution and the constitution of the cons this were true, it might be shown that they enjoy an exemp-tion in that form, equal to the exemption of Eastern crops. Our crops are of annual growth; perishable in their nature, falling rapidly to decay, consumed in the use, and generally sold within the year of harvesting; when sold, they become ation by the vote of a majority of the whole number capital, and assume some form subject to taxation, thus en-of members elected to each flower of the General Assem-The practical operation of our system secures to the cat-

the grower a similar exemption for the term of one year. If bies but a clause has been quoted already which provides a bullock can be regarded a crop, that crop must be of annuthat a tax may be levied on incomes, "but no tax shall be all growth. The crop of 1552 must grow in 1852. The tax bie; but a clause has been quoted already which provides that a tax may be levied on incomes, "but no tax shall be levied on property from which any income so taxed is derived." Now, it agricultural productions can be defined income, it will obviously reselt, that, if a tax be levied on them, any tax levied on the property from which they spring, will stand remitted by the terms of the clause, and the constitutional question la resolved into an inquiry whether agricultural productions be income.

Grant property from the clause, and the constitutional question la resolved into an inquiry whether agricultural productions be income.

Grant property from the clause, and the constitutional question la resolved into an inquiry whether agricultural productions be income. Gentlemen insist they are not—that the term income is re- and the accretion, the cumulative value, the crop of 1852, has altogether escaped taxation.

If there he not an actual sale, it is because the cattle grow

vention to refer to agricultural productions, because, in the sale, and look out for some other investment of the purchase debates, the hardships of taxing them, after lavying a tax on the farm which produced them, was adduced as an example to prove the necessity of adopting the clause; and it is submitted that the clause itself excludes the idea that income refers only to money derived from some business or occupation, because it expressly recognises income as an issue devived from property. tion for the year, just as our crop in cereal grain enjoys an

It has been insisted that the aptitude for the sastenance of live stock, is the only element of value in Western lands; and it is taken into the estimate of assessment of value; but this is deemed to be founded in error, since lands of greatest

agriculture? Let us endeavor to ascertain by looking into the actual condition of things. I am a farmer and planter in the county of Mecklenburg. I own landed estates there; to its mary operation, these security. The inconvenience of this arrangement was pointed out, and it was proposed to obviate it, by authorizing some other mode, when in the opinion of the Legislature, circumstances should require; and with this view, the clause was inserted to levy tax on their value, and carries them up far above the average value of which this view, the clause was inserted to levy tax on their value, and carries them up far above the average value of which the production of the clause was inserted to levy tax on their value, and carries them up far above the average value of which the production of the clause was inserted to levy tax on their value, and carries them up far above the average value of which the production of the clause was inserted to levy tax on their value, and carries them up far above the average value. their value, and carries them up far above the average value of Western lands. But without manure, without the application of skill and force, they yield no income. In obedinvestigating the Legislature with augmented power—au-thorizing the exercise of a discretion in the application of once two modes of taxation to any particular subject; but limiting this discretion, by confining the exercise of the power to one mode, and not permitting the application of both to any one subject. which such income, it shall not tax the property from which such income is derived. And if a tax be levied on the income, the clause itself, by its terms, remits the tax levied on its source; and by parity of reason it is information.

How different the condition of the Western agriculturalist! His country, fertile in soil, delicious in climate, beautiful in scenery, is the profuse and bountiful gift of a benevolent and beneficent Divinity. The spontaneous productions of na ferent forms, and not unfrequently in agricultural productions. Surely in such cases those agricultural productions
were the income of those Governments.

Besides this meaning relating to Revenue, exceptional productions to the income to be "the produce of a farm." Income is the revenue of a private gentleman, as revenue is the income of a State. Agricultural productions are the produce of the farm, and, therefore the intions are the produce of the farm, and, therefore the incarries them in his strength to distant markets; performing in the process, the part or function of the manufacturer, cor verting the raw product of the fields into a useful and delious food for man. And here, sir, we behold the recipient of this great numificance, instead of cherishing a sentimen-of gratitude to Heaven, straining and struggling to avoid

and they should cheerfully pay a tax on live stock. I am The cost of agricultural productions is composed of three anxious to make this idea perspicuous. I propose to present items; rent, wages of labor and prefits of stock. There it in its simplest form; and I recur to illustration. Let us ppose two young men, each worth a thousand dollars about to establish themselves in life. The first invests hal his capital in land in Mecklenburg, on which he pays a tax. Without labor and skill his land is unprontable, and he must invest his remaining capital in labor and stock, on which he also pays a tax. The second vests one half his manufacture of the second vests one half his apital in Western lands, which yield a spontaneous crops out that erop must be mown and secured, and to accom-dish that he invests his remaining capital in live stock, which perform the important office. To place him on an equality with the citizen of Mecklenburg, must be not pay tax on the econd investment?

The cattle tax is violently resisted in the West, because they insist it will have a sectional operation, disadvantageous to themselves. Now, if this were true, would it constilands to farm-let furnishing stock essential to tillage. To tue a valid objection to the imposition of the tax? The comprehend the subject clearly, we must consider the farmer fact that a tax is sectional in its character, injuriously affectin his character as tenant, rending land from the proprietor or landlord, and employing laborers on wages. He relies seve tax, furniture, conch, income and interest taxes, are all on the productions of his farm to enable him to pay his rent sectional in their character, and mainly collected in the East; Mr. Paice of Greenbrier, rose to inquire of the Chairman and the wages of his laborers. The residue is to replace yet no gentieman from the West, on that account, proposes of the Committee of Finance, where he located the dividing his stock, support his family, and furnish the profits of his to remit them. With what consistency can they insist on

bor, and the third of the profits of stock. The rent is the income of the landlord, the wages the income of the laborer, the profits of stock the income of the farmer. The State in assessing taxes, visits these three personages. The landlord is assessed with a tax on land; that is one tax; as landlord he owns nothing but land, and he relies on his rent to pay the tax. If a tax be assessed on the rent, it is another and a double tax. But it has been shown that the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society, we find this defends on the rent is a look into the organization of our society. part of the agricultural product, and therefore if a tax be asseription of property so generally and so equally distributed
sessed on them, it is a second and double tax. and diffused, as to constitute an equitable and eligible sub-ject of taxation; as well when considered with respect to classes, he to the grand divisions of the State.

Sir, there are other topics which I carnestly commend to exert the power of his Administration, if exercit, to maintain the control of the Compromise Measures. On the control of the Compromise Measures. On the control of the control of the compromise Measures. On the control of the contr any temporary financial expedient. The great and intense under circumstances which I contemplate with pain, but never describe, the bitter spirit of discontent was to some his farm to compensate the wear and tear of the property, and to yield a reasonable interest on the capital. If the wear as quarantees against the abuse of those was powers. West as guarantees against the abuse of those vast powers The principle of equal and uniform taxation was inserted i The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my office of the Circuit of Gloucester county on Monday the first day of March, Watner & Co.,

New mere & Co.,

Plaintiffs:

Defendant.

In case and upon an attachment returned executed.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my principles connected with it, to re open the whole slavery excidence about 3.400,000 bushels, being with it, to re open the whole slavery excidence about 3.400,000 bushels, being did that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my principles connected to the farm; if they be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my principles connected to the farm; if they be assessed it is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my principles connected to wheat and a fraction; of which they with it is to recover of the circuit from the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my principles connected to wheat and a fraction; of which they with it is interest on the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and they will be assessed it is a second and only they have the first tax in the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my it is the valley of the first tax in the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my it is the valley of the first tax in the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my it is the valley of the first tax in the capital invested be assessed, that is a second and double tax.

The struggle is, I meant to be But this interest on the capital invested is derived from the

The While State Convention, of Virginia, will assemble in this city on Wednesday next, and we are anxious to know whether they will follow the lead of the Richmond Whig and the Times and Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, and the Carolina and the C tion to the expenditure.

The lines of improvement could never have been useful to

the West, except by passing through Piedmont, to open up a way for them to the Eastern cities. And if the absurdity of attempting a different arrangement had been attempted, the West could not have passed their acts of appropriation. They must then meet the inevitable responsibility of controlling the policy which has resulted in our present financial embarrassment, and in the existing public debt.

Nor can we be unmindful of the representations and pro-

mises which were made at the time, when the appropriations were urged. Sir, we were ever told that it was no more than to advance the public credit, without a probable necessity of paying money; the profits, or imaginary profits of the works in the form of d vidends, being always adequate to pay the interest on the loan, and provide a fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt.

Again we were told that before the debt should fall due,

the increase of population, the appreciation of property, and the accumulation of wealth, induced by the expenditure of the appropriation and construction of the works of improve ment would magnify the West into the principal tax-payers, on whom the payment of the debt would devolve. But, before the works have yielded the anticipated divi-

dends, and before the people of the West have attained to the degree of affluence which can range them among the most important tax-payers of the State, the same interest which carried the appropriations through the legislature, forced through the Convention a provision requiring the organization of a sinking fund, to be set apart from the existing ac-cruing revenue, to be applied to the payment of the debt. Thus is the East compelled by the West to provide for the payment of the debt before the West are prepared to furnish their promised proportion, and without the benefit of those large dividends, which, we were assured, would themselves relieve us from the burden of taxation. Yet the East is seen on the present occasion, to come forward as a solid mass to the necessity which they themselves created. Sir, I am as-tounded and mortified!

If there be a citizen of the Commonwealth who, relying on past history, could justify hostility to high taxes, and op-position to the pending measure, that citizen is the humble being who, at this moment, engages your attention, and who prepared and reported this bill, as the organ of the Committee of Finance. Oft-times as a delegate from Mecklenburg, have I occupied a place on this floor, and raised my earnest voice in successful opposition to that series of measures which results in our present financial embarrassments. As a representative of that generous and confiding constituency, it was my fortune in the late Convention to offer the most decided resistance to the ad valorem principle of taxation. I denounced it then, as I denounce it now, as unjust, unwise, difficult of application, inquisitorial, irritating, harrassing and impracticable, if not absord. Yet it has been adopted by the judgment of my country, and in the mystery of fate, it is my hard destiny to be made the instrument of this House, in giving it a practical application to the state of society in Virginia; and what makes my position yet moto poculiar, I have to apply it for the purpose of providing the means to pay the debt which I so much opposed. But the honor of the Commonwealth is involved. I will not hesitate. I press forward to grapple with the difficulties of my tate. I press forward to grappie with the dimentices of my position, and I call on the East, and on the West, to discharge their duty; to meet their responsibility; to vie with me; to vie with one another in pushing forward the bright destiny of the republic, till the genius of Virginia, rising on her cagle wing of streagth, litting herself high into the skies, souring through the vastness of space, ever circling, ever taking alphar and more high, shall settle at last in the utmost rising higher and more high, shall settle at last in the utmost altitude, and shine forever a bright beaming star in the blue arch of Heaven.

It will be seen that the bill concerning Commissioners of the Revenue, which has consumed so much of the time of the House and the Senate, was yesterday rejected by the Senate, wanting one of the constitutional majority. The by the Senate. The vote may be reconsidered, and the bili passed by the Senate-but, at present, the whole question is

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--1st SESSION. FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

SENATE.

Mr. Hunter moved that the private calendar be postponed Mr. Hunter moved that the private calendar be possible one hour, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the extension of the capitol. After debate the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Borland addressed the Senate in opposition to the further prosecution of the work. He opposed it on account of the character of the work already executed; on account of the extension of the capitol being altogether unnecessary; and because of the plan adopted, which, when completed, would make the building an architectural monstrosity, which Senators might fall down and worship without viola-ting the scriptural injunction—for it would be like nothing reated on the earth, or in the Heavens above, or the waters

Mr. Brodhead moved on amendment appropriating \$20,000 to take down the work already executed, and to restore the ers who have been thrown out of employment. This amendment amounted to an abandonment of the

work, and after debate, the amendment was rejected. 11, naye 30, as follows: YEAS-Mesers. Adams, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead. Chase, Dodge, of Iowa, Morton, Norris, Wade, Walker, Neller-II. Nays-Mossis, Bell, Berrien, Brooke, Cass, Clemens

Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felsh, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Upham— Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to amend the appropriation by striking out 509,000 and inserting 300,000. This amendment also, after desare, was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21. Mr. Shields moved an amendment, giving to the laborer re-engaged, the same amount of compensation as they would have received had the most of the compensation as they would

have received had the work not been suspended. And alter a ong debate and various modifications, the amendment agreed to—yeas 29, nays 15.
Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several resolutions, by different members, were proposed and objected to; after which the House went into committee in the private calendar. Mr. Bartlett, of Vermont, inquired if members in commit-tee on the private calendar are limited to the question before committee, and, being answered in the affirmative, expressed

committee, and, seing answered in the animatory, expressions this regret that such was the case, as he wished to reply to some allusions made early in the session, with reference to himself by the gentleman from Florida. He then went on to define his position as a democrat, which, however, he said, he was prevented (as fully as he wished) from doing entitled. der the rule, and that he could not pour out a little of the vinegar that he had laid up for his opponents. He then ex-pressed himself as opposed to the bill upon the ground that lavery did not exist among the Seminole nation, and that no et of a military commander could give it existence, no ould the general government sanction it where it did not

meviously exist.

Mr. Walsh of Maryland, said he roso to error that had occurred during the debate, which was that it was necessary to prove that slavery existed among the Seminoles, contrary to a decision of the Supreme Court, to which he aliuded. The Indians, he said, when not a separate nation, but are amenable to the laws of the country, and might, as well as free persons of color, hold slaves. Ho then alluded to the contract entered into with the Creeks, by which they acquired the right of property in the negtors by which they acquired the right of property in the negrors they had captured and which with the sanction of the government, was transferred to General Watson. He concluded by saying that as the United States permitted the negroes alluded to, to be carried to the head of the Mississippi, they were bound to return General Watson the money which he had not be a paid for their conclusion. he had paid for their purchase.

Mr. Sutherland, of New Jersey, reviewed the facts conneeted with the case. He sait the negroes were living with the Seminoles as slaves, and were proved to be such by ample testimony. It was the policy of the government, he said, that they should not be carried West by the Seminoles or the Greeks and hence the arrangement entered into with General Watson, by which he was induced to pay \$14 000 for their purchase, and which the Government was not ensbled to carry out. He therefore considered the claim before the committee as founded in justice, whether the negroes were slaves or not; and that Congress was bound to vote

stion of the question whether the negroes were slaves or not, but contended that the contract entered into with the Creeks conferred no power on the Government, under the Constitution, to make the arrangement which had been alluded to, with Watson, and by which the Government was subsequently embarrassed. He was in favor of passing the bill, it it could be proved that the faith of the Government was involved, and thus to prove to the South and the world

that Congress was determined to maintain its integrity. Mr. Daniel of North Carolina closed the debate by reviewing the objections that had been urged against the bill, and recapitulating the circumstances connected with a case which has so often occupied the attention of Congress, and concluded with submitting certain documents. In support of his opinion, that the bill should pass, and sy moving that the committee rise, and that the chairman report the bill

with a recommendation that it pass.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Daniel moved that it be engrossed and read a third time.

Pending this motion, it was resolved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next. with a recommendation that it pass.

It was then moved that the House adjourn; upon which teliers were ordered, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. Daniel moved that the bill do pass; upon which, the yeas and nays being ordered, the Clerk is now calling the roll, at near 4 o'clock. P. S.—The House subsequently udjourned to Monday.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS-AMERICAN STEAM-BOAT FIRED UPON BY THE MEXICANS. New Oaleans, April 7th.-Late advices from Texas re-port that the steamer Camanche, while ascending the Rio Grande with forty passengers, including many ladies, and also General Carvajal was fired upon by the Mexican soldiers from the bank of the river. The shot struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Carvajal. The outrage had excited much ladigna-